Conditions That Confronted the Cleveland Administration-Benefits Accruing from Democratic Measures.

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: In the presidential contest of 1892, the battle was fought and won by the democratic party, almost upon the single issue of tariff reform. Upon the issue of reduced tariff taxation, upon the necessaries of life, as against high protectionism, Mr. Cleveland was elected and the democracy restored to power. For the first time within a third of 'a century, the democratic party on March 4, 1893, controlled the presidency and both houses of the congress. Under these conditions, the country had much to expect of the great histhe party kept faith with the people? What steps have been taken along the pathway of tariff reform? Has the democratic party but kept the word of promise to the ear and broken it to the hope; 'or has it made an earnest effort to make good every promise made in its question now submitted to the peaceful arbitrament of the ballot.

"Give me your attention, my fellow-citizens, and I shall endeavor to show that the democratic party has kept faith with those who intrusted it with power; that against monopolies, fostered and strengthened by more than a third of a century of republican legislation, long strides have been taken along the line of true tariff reform. "It must not be forgotten that at the close of

President Cleveland's first term on the 4th of March. 1889, the republicans came into power the beneaciaries of four years of wice and economical administration of the government. Business conditions were favorable, the country was prosperous, and the annual revenues were little less than one hundred million dollars in excess of its expenditures. The question, as you will remember, then was: 'What shall we do with the surplus?' All this was the result of the able and economical policy and methods of President Cleveland and his political associates in cabinet and congress. Four years later, when the republicans retired from place and power, they left no such vexatious question as 'What shall be done with the surplus? to torment the incoming democratic administration. Had the republican administion continued a month longer the necessity for issuing bonds in order to meet the current expenses of the government would have been imperative. There could have been no possible escape from it. As it was, the evil day was only tided over by postponing the payment of matured governmental obligations. The present chairman of the committee of ways and means of the house of representatives has publicly made the statement that the last rethat committee just prior to the close of the Harrison administration that additional income of fifty million dollars a year was a

"I beg you to mark the contrast. The republican party at the inauguration of President Harrison was the heir to all that Cleve- purpose by the republican billion-dollar con- upon their product. This was to extend for land and his party had achieved during four years of successful administration. As I have said, they found business conditions everywhere favorable, the treasury overflowing, the country prosperous. Four years later, on the 4th of March, 1893, the republican administration retired from power, leaving a depleted treasury, governmental obligations undischarged, and the country upon the verge of

"The all-important question now arises. what was the cause of this? Why surplus of the democratic administration, and a bankrupt treasury and the country staggering upon the verge of financial ruin four years later, when the Harrison administration retired from power? It was, my fellow citizens, the logical inevitable result of the enactment of the McKinley tariff law, a law that will take its place in history as the crowning act of 'the biltion-dollar congress,' both branches of which, as you know, were under epublican control. The McKinley law increased tariff taxes upon the necessaries of life to a point far beyond the highest rate hitherto known to our history. In its effect upon foreign importations, 1t was, in a large measure, a prohibitory tariff. The intention of its authors was to give the market to the home manufacturer and allow him, at his own sweet will, to increase to the consumer the cost of all the necessities of life. How was this to be accomplished? Simply by so increasing the tariff tax as in many instances to absolutely prevent foreign competition. But this was not all. The McKinley law not only largely increased to the consumer the cost of all articles that enter into daily consumption. b.t it deprived the government of its accustomed revenues-revenues absolutely necessary to meet the daily and hourly expenses of the government. The importa ons being cut off, of necessity the revenues were cut off. Is it to be wondered, then, that under the operation of the McKinley law. the surplus left by the Cleveland administration ppeared and a deficit threatened our national treasury? Thus, as you will see, the inevitable effect of the McKinley law was, first, to increase to the purchaser the cost of his goods, and in the second place, to deprive the government of revenues absolutely necessary

to meet its current expenses. "Now, my fellow citizens, it is not difficult to understand why it was that the heritage of the second administration of President Cleveland from its republican predecessor was a dethat one provision of the McKinley law required the annual payment of a bounty to the sugar planters for a long term of years. This bounty exceeded in its aggregate for the last fiscal year the enormous sum of twelve militon dollars. The enormity of this legislation I will not now discuss. It has at the ballot box received the unmistakable condemnation of the

"I have now given in hurried review something of the conditions that confronted the incoming democratic administration on the 4th of March. 1893, and of the ill-advised legislation that brought to this sad condition the treasury and country. You cannot have forgotten how earnestly President Cleveland and his political associates addressed themselves to the task of making good their promises to reduce taxation, nor can you have forgotten the unfortunate conditions prevailing at the time this great work was inaugurated. Business was paralyzed, the workshops were closed, the great army of wage-earners in enforced idleness and poverty and want the common lot. It is no figure of speech to say that, literally, men were begging their brothers of the earth to give them leave to toll.'

Bear in mind, that this was the actual con dition while the McKinley law was still in force, and before an arm had been lifted by the democratic congress to change the existing law. These are the stubborn facts with which the republican leaders are now confronted. What is their answer? What explanation do they give you as to this terrible condition of pusiness industries under the McKinley law, their own darling enactment? They cannot deay the fact that these conditions sprang into existence under the McKinley law, but they tell you they were the result of a want of confidence felt by the country in the democratic party. As this has been the burden of their complaint in the press and upca the stump, let it have careful examination. What is their charge? That the financial depression under which the country was staggering when the democracy came into power, was caused the ar apprehension—a fearful foreboding upon the part of the American people—that President Cleveland and his party were incompetent to administer the government, and that al business was to suffer derangement, if not paralysis, by the threatened reduction of tariff taxation. I beg you to reflect upon this assumption for one moment. Who elected Cleveland and solemnly declared that after stmost a lifetime of republican misrule all branches of the government should again pass under democratic control? Have then that the American people, by a plurality of one hundred and thirty-two in the electoral college, elected Cleveland over his republican competitor? Have you forgotten that his popular vote exceeded that of Harrison three hundred and eighty thousand? And yet, potwithstanding the fact t by this unprecedented majority elected Cleveland, you are told that the people at once, and before his inauguration, distrusted him. You are told that the people immediately contem-plated with app rehension and alarm what they had themselves achieved at the ballot box. In ddition to this you are told that the sad condition existing at the close of the Harrison administration was the result of apprehen goods at an increased price over what he be collected from the earnings of the vast sum I have mentioned? In other words, shall govwould be otherwise able to secure in the open | the open | the bigher the tariff, of necessity, ernmental expenditures be met in part by a | and Lake Kahwcambejewagamog.

order to shield themselves from the responsiby the enactment of the McKinley law, relicans had done, but of what the democrats truly said: polls. Can a more monstrous assumption be had been condemned. In the light of historic depleted treasury, and almost bankrupt country, resulted from a fear that a democratic elected to do-reform the tariff and lessen to toric party now restored to power. How has deceived. The enforced idleness which has the national government are necessarily great, stones was the direct result of what a repubplatform and upon the hustings? This is the in President Cleveland's inaugural in favor of and thereby add thirty million dollars of anreduced taxation. Tariff reform had been the | nual taxation upon the articles of daily conshibboieth during the campaign. As I have said, both in the platform and in debate, it was the battle cry of the supporters of Cleveland and the democratic party. The people de-manded a reform of the tariff, and the declar-now the law of the land. I state to you, in all ation by the president, and the bill passed by the house of representatives at the late ses- never was a moment that I would not gladly clared at the ballot box. Again, my countrymen. I beg of you not to be deceived but to representatives. From the beginning I have hold to a just accountability the republican been a firm believer in the doctrine of free leaders who are solely responsible for the ter- | raw material. But it must not be forgotten rible condition from which the country is now happily emerging.

Bear in mind that from March 4, 1861, until the inauguration of Cleveland on the 4th of | In fact, with every state fully represented in March, 1893, there was no single moment that | that body, there would probably have been no the democratic party controlled the presidency and both houses of congress; never a moment that it could place a single law upon your stat- | republican senators voting solidly against the ute books. For all of the legislation during bill at every stage, it can easily be seen that that period which has brought in its train | in a body so nearly balanced tariff reform had financial disaster. monopoly, combinations no easy battle to fight. At one critical moand 'trusts,' the republican party is alone re- ment of the struggle the bill was only saved by sponsible. And yet by republican orators we the casting vote of the presiding officer of the are condemned in one breath that we have senate. I have thus gone somewhat into dedone too much, and in the next that we have tails in order that you may realize something not accomplished more. Is it not unreason- of the difficulties under which the present law able to demand that a democratic congress in was enacted. Recalling as I do the hosa single year repeal all of the ill-advised enact- tility of republican senators to the tariff ments of a third of a century of republican bill from the moment it crossed the

how far the democratic party has redeemed its | lieving, as I do, that beneficial results must promises-how well it has kept faith with the follow its passage. I rejoice with you in its tripenditures of the government. This promise has been made good by a reduction of the expublican secretary of the treasury stated to penditures of twenty-eight millions of dollars should be made not with an ideal tariff bill, over those of the previous year, when the executive and the senate were republican. In | in force. What then are some of the contrasts this connection, it must be remembered also that the sum appropriated by the present democratic congress for pensions exceeded by few of them: The McKinley law gave to the twenty millions that appropriated for the same

dent Cleveland's inauguration, was consumed | year to the enormous in repealing the Sherman law, passed by a republican congress and approved by a republican congress and approved by a republican president: This ill-advised enactment, ty, and removed from the statute books this ion ounces of silver bullion, and this at an an- | bill providing for its repeal. I submit to you nual cost of little less than fifty million dol- now the question, are you in favor of the relars, and the bullion thus purchased was, as enactment of this bounty? Is it your desire you know, heaped up as so much merchandise that it again find its place upon the statute in the vaults of the treasury. The great re- book? If so, vote to return to the national publican leader. Senator Sherman, the author | congress the republican leaders who strugof the bill, voted for the repeal of the purchas- gled so earnestly against its repeal. You the law had not met the expectations of those | few days an account of a convention of who enacted it, and that its longer continuance upon the statute books would prove disastrous to the country. Thus you will see clates, and henceforth to support the republicthat the democratic administration and an party. Why? Simply for the reason that congress, at the outset, were confronted with the republican lawmakers favored the sugar the necessity of repealing legislation which, bounty which a democratic congress has swept by the confession of republican leaders, had only brought financial disaster.

"What further has the democratic congress accomplished? By its platform and the utterances of its candidates, the democratic party stood pledged to the repeal of the odious fedour statute books when the republican party was in the heyday of power, provided for the marshals at the polls. It would be difficult to spirit of our free institutions or more destructive of the rights of the elector. For years they had stood a constant menace to the freedom of the ballot-box. By the act of the democratic congress, approved by a democratic president, these enactments, like republican force bills and the old federal alien and It will excite the wonder of those who come after us how laws, so hateful and tyrannical, could ever have received the approval of the

"The democratic congress has increased the tax from ninety cents to one dollar and ten cents per gallon on distilled spirits. This will increase government revenues annually twenty millions of dollars. Do you in the interest of the whisky trust desire this law repealed? The democratic congress has placed a tax on playing cards, which as you know, were untaxed under the McKinley law. This will bring to the treasury three million dollars per annum. Do you wish this provision of the new law repealed, and the old law restored? If so, your pathway of duty is clear. Vote to return to congress the republican lawmakers who opposed the tariff upon playingcards and the increased tax upon whisky.

"But again, what has this democratic congress accomplished? You will bear in mind that the 'billion-dollar congress' controlled by the republicans created more than twelve hundred new federal offices at a total annual cost to the people of more than two million dollars. The present democratic congress, by a series of wise and well-considered enactments, greatly simplified and improved administrative methods in the several departments of the government by means of which more than six hundred useless federal offices have been abolished and governmental extent of near one million dollars.

"One section of the democratic tariff bill just enacted provides for the payment of an income tax. Individual incomes of less than four thousand dollars are wholly exempt from this tax. Savings banks and building and loan associations are exempt from this tax. This wise exemption is in the interest of small investors and depositors. Upon other corporations and upon individual incomes exceeding that amount a tax of two percent. is to be collected. As this feature of the bill has encountered fierce hostility both from republican legislators and press. it is well to give it consideration. Two questions at once arise: Is this a just enactment? Was it necessary? Its enactment became a necessity because of the bankrupt condition in which the passage of the McKinley law and the extravagance of the republican congress had plunged the country. Its enactment was the logical result of the vicious republican legislation that had brought a deficit instead of a surplus to the treasury.

"The duty of the democratic congress when t came into power, to provide the necessary revenues with which to meet the current ex-How could this be done? Either by continuing or possibly increasing to the people the cost of imposing a moderate tax upon the earnings of the wealth of the country. The democratic party was solemnly pledged to the reduction pledge could be made good, and sufficient governmental revenues at the same time secured. only by the imposition of the tax I have indicated. Just in proportion as the burdens of taxation were removed from the shoulders of able to bear them. A democratic congress removed the tax wholly from salt, from lumber. from binding twine, from agricultural implements, and greatly reduced the tax upon cotton and woolen goods, and other articles of daily use. How was this to be made good to the treasury? A democratic congress thought it wise to do so by a tax upon annual incomes exceeding four thousand dollars. This enactment was to remain in force only for the period

of five years. "I submit to you now the question, do you desire the immediate repeal of this law? Did republican senators and members represent your interests when they voted against this law? You must bear in mind that the aggreupon the part of the American people that the democratic president and congress would endeavor to 'tinker with the tariff.' With the gate wealth of this country exceeds the enoraries of high protection any attempt mous sum of sixty-five billion dollars. The reduce taxation is always 'tinkering with question I ask you now is, whether it is not the tariff. The object of protection, as you just that a portion of the revenues necessary know, is to enable the producer to sell his

spring from taxes imposed upon consumption? bility of the evils brought upon the country It is said this tax is odious-inquisitorial. Ali taxes are more or less odious and inquisipublican orators and papers declared these torial. Public necessity is the only justificaevils the result, not of what the repub- tion for any form of taxation. It has been 'The necessities of governmight possibly do. In other words, in ment are the beginning and ending of just order to escape condemnation for the evils taxation. But you have been told that resulting from their own vicious legislation. this tax cannot be collected. This staterepublicans are driven to the assumption that | ment rests upon the assumption that men of the people shrank with horror from the con- wealth, the factors in the great marts, are distemplated tariff reform for which they had so honest. It assumes that men of affairs will earnestly and emphatically declared at the risk the pains and penalties of perjury, rather than disclose to the proper officer their annual imagined? It is one that discredits the intelli- | income. This assumption is not only an ingence of the American people. Both at the sult to American manhood, but is disproved elections of 1890 and of 1892, the McKinley law by the facts of history. During the period of had been condemned. In the light of historic eight years extending from 1862 to 1870, the facts, then, does any same man believe that a revenues derived from incomes alone fell but a triffe short of three hundred and fifty million dollars I repeat the inquiry, is it not just congress might do exactly what it had been | that some portion of the burdens of taxation should rest upon the accumulations of wealth. the people the cost of the necessaries of life? | and not wholly upon the articles of daily neces-No. my fellow-citizens, I trust you will not be sity to human avisable? The expenditures of brought sorrow to so many hearts and hearth- and annually increasing with the growth of the country. The income tax is one of the methlican congress had done, and not of what it ods devised by a democratic congress to meet was feared the incoming democratic congress | the imperative necessities of government. Do might do. The people were neither taken by you desire its immediate repeal? If so, elect a surprise nor alarmed by the bold declaration republican congress, repeal the income tax,

"I now ask your attention to a consideration

of other sections of the tariff bill which has

sumption.

candor, that it is not all that I desired. There sion, but voiced the will of the people as de- have given the casting vote in the senate in favor of the tariff bill as it passed the house of that while the house of representatives contained a democratic majority of near one hundred, our majority was but one in the senate democratic majority at all. The senate contained but forty-four democrats, and with the threshold of that chamber. I can only "I come now to consider the question as to wonder that it ever became a law. Firmly bepeople. It promised a reduction of the ex- umph, and that the McKinley law is no longer upon our statute books. In determining the merits of the present tariff law comparison but with existing law-the McKinley law then between the law just enacted and the McKinley law which it has displaced? Let me state a sugar planters a bounty of two cents per pound a period of lifteen years from the passage of "Have you forgotten that the entire extra ses-ion of congress, convened soon after Presi- United States, and amounted during the last which, in a large measure, destroyed silver odious class legislation. It was enacted by a money as a part of our circulating medium, re- republican congress, and every republican quired the annual purchase of fifty-four mill- | senator and representative voted against the ing clause indicated, candidly confessing that | have seen in the papers in the past sugar planters in Louis.ana, in which they resolved to abandon their former political assofrom the statute books. If the new tariff law had no other merit, this provision alone would entitle it to your warmest commendation.

"But this is but the beginning. By the new tariff law more than one hundred articles. highly taxed under the McKinley law, are eral election laws. These laws, placed upon | placed upon the free list. I will detain you to enumerate but a few of them. The tariff tax is now wholly removed from lumber, from salt interposition of armed deputy United States from binding twine, from chemicals, oils and paints. Under the McKinley law the tariff conceive of legislation more hostile to the tax on coal was seventy-five cents per ton: the new law has reduced the tax to forty cents per ton. Upon iron ore the reduction is the same While I earnestly desired the entire abolition of tariff taxes upon these necessary articles. vet it is a matter of congratulation that we have been enabled to thus reduce the tariff almost one-half. This is a long stride in the right direction, and it must not be forgotten that bills passed the house of representatives just before the adjournment of the late session of congress placing iron ore and coal upon the

"I will not weary you with further discussion of the details of this bill. I cannot forbear, however, calling the attention of the farmers of Illinois to the fact that agricultural implements are now upon the free list. After a bitter struggle the tariff taxes have been removed and forty millions of dollars saved annually to the American farmers by this provision of the new tariff law alone. Is it your law be again placed upon agricultural implements and binding twine? Is this what the farmers of Illinois desire? If so, you have but to elect a republican congress and your wishes will be gratified.

"Now, fellow-c itizens, you have before you something of what a democratic congress has accomplished-something of the manner in which it has kept faith with the people. Tariff reform has achieved no easy victory. Since the repeal of the corn laws of England, by which the people were permitted to eat untaxed bread, the world has witnessed no such parliamentary struggle against monopoly and privilege. It is your battle that has been fought, and you are the beneficiaries of the victory which has been achieved. It has literally been a struggle of the people against the monopoly and greed fostered and made powerful by more than thirty years of republican legislation. The combinations and 'trusts, now the curse of our people, have only been made possible by the high protective tariffs which have enriched the few at the expense of the many. Under and solely because of high protection, colossal fortunes have accumulated which are a menace to our free institutions The men who control the 'trusts' and unlawful the beginning the beneficiaries of high tariffthe determined advocates of the McKinley law. The time had come, and fully come, when such legislation should cease. The people so decreed. By the popular edict, the republican party-under whose evil auspices had sprung class legislation and the trusts and conspiracies which logically follow high protection-passed from power. It was not to be expected that the individual recipients of the benefits of protection would sit idly by when the attempt was being made to reduce the tariff, and lessen the burdens of taxation. The struggle was long and doubtful. It was literally organized privilege, monopoly and greed upon the one side and the unorganized people upon the other. I, repeat, that with the single exception I have mentioned, a more desperate parliamentary struggle has never been known to our English-

"The new tariff law is now upon the statute book. He who runs may read, that business conditions are even now more favorable: the fires have been lighted in our workshops: the wage-earner is no longer in enforced idleness. and light is breaking upon our commercial pathway. Under the beneficent operations of low tariff, the evils fostered by McKinleyism will disappear, and our country enter upon a career of unexampled prosperity. The practical question for your determination is, shall this law be administered by its enemies or by its friends? If you believe that for the first time in a third of a century you have been taken into the account in the property lie along the tariff bill, and that your interests lie along the Report. I need hardly remind you of the imperative necessity of holding up the arms and strengthening the hands of those who have wrought out this great reform. History will but repeat itself, and the prosperity that followed the passage of the Walker tariff—the low tariff of 1846—will as surely follow that which has just

MAINE is justly proud of the fact that only a native can pronounce the names of her lakes trippingly on the tongue, but the names of Maine are easy beside these and others from the Canadian province of Ontario: Lake

THE SCREECH OWL. lice Form a Large Portion

The screech owl belongs to a group of birds that are readily distinguished from all other classes. Like most other families of the animal kingdom, some birds of one family usually graduate into their allies in another without any radical change in their external characteristics; hence, to a lovice, it is often a difficult task to mention the order or family to which a given bird belongs. Not so with the wls. Their peculiar conformation makes most representatives of their order unmistakably owls in the eyes of

he most casual observer. From time immemorial there has een in the minds of the ignorant a superstitious dread associated with the owl. It noiseless flitting by night, often in the most unexpected places, suddenly appearing and disappearing, have long given it a place in popular writings with the spirits of those who have shaken off this mortal coil. In addition to the halo of superstition that surrounds this bird, its reputation as a chicken thief condemns all owls as public enemies, and consequently most farmers lose no time in lestroying every kind of owl that approaches the dwelling.

The subject of this sketch is among the best known of the owl family. Ever in search of mice and other vermin around the barns and garden, it is often met with and too frequently killed. The screech owl has long een famous for its sad, tremulous notes which often resemble the cooing of a dove, but are rendered more melancholy by their utterance in the dead of night. From its low, nournful notes, as well as its sluggish, sleepy appearance in daylight, one would expect this species to be an easy-going, inactive bird. However, such is not the case, for immediately after darkness conceals its movements he screech owl becomes one of the most active of birds, darting here and there with the energy characteristic of a sparrow hawk. A bird thus quipped, with a keen eye and active. nuffled wings, its power for good around its much favored haunt-the

farmyard-is almost incalculable. All kinds of small animals fall an easy prey to this active little owl. It s especially fond of mice, which form large portion of its food. Many inurious insects, as well as some small birds, are destroyed. The dissection of the stomachs of hundreds of these owls taken under all possible circumstances goes to show that the screech is highly beneficial. In the nonths of May and June when its hungry owlets must be generously ed, it is less particular what food is procured, and young birds of all the smaller kinds are subject to its at- through milking them.—Judge.



THE SCREECH OWL.

tack. But here again the owl's fondness for the haunts of man has turned its bird-catching propensities to a useful purpose, and while in search of its mouse diet around barns, far more English sparrows are discovered than native birds that mainly seek safety in the protecting branches

The screech owl nests in hollow trees, where it is often compelled to spend most of its time during the day. When once spied by any common bird, an alarm is given that brings all the small birds in the neighborhood to the spot. Thus surrounded by a large hostile force, it finds no peace until safely lodged in some hollow tree.

A description of the bird is almost unnecessary, as it is familiar to all. There are two distinct varieties-one grayish, the other bright rufous. The lifference in color is what is termed individual variation, the color having to do with the sex or age of the individual. The length of this bird usually varies from eight to ten inches, while its breadth (spread) is about twentytwo. The screech owl is to be met with in all parts of the United States and north into Canada. It is non-migratory in its habits, depending on a very small quantity of food to stem it over severe winter weather. It has often been known on warm winter nights to store sufficient food for several succeeding days.-Charles B. Cook, in Country Gentleman.

How to Test Your Cows.

The present cheap, rapid and easy method of testing cows leaves no excuse for every dairyman not knowing the quality of milk of each one of his cows. If two tests are made of a mixed sample of four days' milk, one being taken six weeks after the cow calves, and the othersix months after calving, the average of these two tests will agree almost exactly with the quality of the milk given during the entire milking period. There seldom s a difference of as much as a quarter of one per cent. of fat. If it is desired to know from tests nearer together what quality of milk a cow gives, very accurate results will be obtained by making two tests fifteen days apart, four months after the cow calved, each test being on a mixed sample of four days' milk. The average of these tests, with one-eighth of one per cent. added, is surprisingly near the truth for the average quality of the year's taken into the account in the preparation of a milk.-Vermont Experiment Station

The Buttermilk Flavor. Making butter with a buttermilk flavor can in a majority of cases be easily stopped by washing the butter while in small grains in the churn. The work is easier done then than at any other time.

A Dairy Convenience A paddle long enough to stir the cream in the cans will be found very convenient. Have it square across the bottom with a handle long enough so that you can stir the cream fromothe bottom

"I have almost made up my mind to break the engagement," said the young woman with the copper-colored hair. "Why so?" emphatically asked the woman who had been married twice. "I'm afraid we can never be happy together. Fido and he are madly jeal-

Force of Habit. Mrs. Bowker-Don't you think it is very strange that Mrs. Stivetts hasn't returned my call yet?

ous of each other already."-Indianap-

olis Journal.

"How's that?" "She was a telephone girl before her marriage."—Answers.

result of force of habit.

Mr. B .- Not at all; it is merely the

The Last Trump. Life Insurance Agent (after having exhausted all his eloquence)-If all

that I have said does not convince you

I would insure my life merely to fool

my heirs. "What do you mean?" "Because they'll never get any money out of our company."-Fliegende

Easy for Him.

Superintendent-Do you think you could fill the position of timekeeper in our boiler factory? The noise is very trying for one not used to it.

Applicant (contemptuously)-Humph! I used to be the janitor of a public school.—Puck. A Chicago Record.

Willie-Papa, what are those nine teen huge volumes in the library-an encyclopedia? Papa-No, my son. That's the family Bible. One is the Bible and the other eighteen our marriage and divorce record.-N. Y. World.

The Fiend Next Door. Each morning, evening and noon, He's played for many moons; And though he's always out of tune, He's never out of tunes.

THEY WOULD WAIT.

Sh! There's two caribou, and I'm all in a tremble with game fever. Guide-Take your time; here comes the farmer. Better wait till he gets

Paradox. Bolker (meditatively)-My experience has taught me one curious thing.

Blobbs-Has, eh? What is it? Bolker-That the closer a man is the harder it is to touch him.—Buffale

THE MAKKETS. NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1834. ATTLE-Native Steers..... 8 4 25 @ 5 25 COTTON-Middling ... 5448 BEEVES-Shipping Steers 560 60 Medium 445 60

HOGS—Fair to Select.
SHEEP—Fair to Choice....
FLOUR—Patents.... FLOUR—Pater to Choice 225 6 2 90
FLOUR—Pater to Extra do 200 6 2 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter 484 6 484
OATS—No. 2 1 284 6 50
RYE—No. 2 2 284 6 294
TOBACCO—Lugs 4 00 6 12 00
Leaf Burley 8 00 6 18 00 EGGS-Fresh 13 6246 13 75 PORK-Standard Mess (new)... 13 6246 13 75 77 CHICAGO. CATTLE—Shipping
HOGS—Fair to Choice
SHEEP—Fair to Choice
FLOUR—Winter Patents CATTLE—Shipping 4 50 20
HOGS—Fair to Choice 4 95 30
SHEEP—Fair to Choice 2 50 30
FLOUR—Winter Patents 2 50 30
Spring Patents 3 00 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring 55 30
No. 2 Red 51 30
CORN—No. 2

4 50 60 5 65

2 50 60 2 80

2 50 60 2 80

3 90 60 3 50

55 60 56

51 60 52

12 95 60 13 12 12 12 CORN-No. 2...... PORK-Mess (new) .. KANSAS CITY. NEW ORLEANS. FLOUR-High Grade 281 @ 280 CORN-No. 2. 66%
OATS-Western 38%
HAY-Choice 15 00
PORK-New Mess. COTTON—Middling..... 5%@ LOUISVILLE

ASSIST NATURE



eases, and will have less frequent need Of all known agents for this pur-pose, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the best. Once used, they are alfect is to keep the bowels open and regular, not to fur-

is the case with other pills. Hence, their great popularity with sufferers from habitual constipation, piles and their attendant discomfort and manifold derangements. The "Pellets" are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless in any condition of the system. No care is required while using them; they do not interfere with the diet, habits or occupation, and produce no pain, griping or shock to the system. They act in a mild, easy and natural way and there is no reaction after-ward. Their help lasts.

The Pellets cure biliousness, sick and bilious headache, dizziness, costiveness, or constipation, sour stomach, loss of appetite, coated tongue, indigestion, or dyspepsia, windy belchings, "heartburn." pain and distress after eating, and kindred derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. In proof of their superior excellence, it can be truthfully said, that they are always adopted as a household remedy after the first trial. Put up in sealed, glass vials, therefore always fresh and reliable. One little "Pellet" is a laxative, two are mildy cathartic. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, or to relieve distress from overeating, take one after dinner. They are tiny, sugar-coated granules; any child will readily take them.

Accept no substitute that may be recommended to be "just as good." It may be better for the dealer, because of paying him a better profit, but he is not the one who needs kelp.

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The most Careful Housewife will use no other.

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-Grand Rapids, Mich., has grown in and owning their water works, Grand panies, 37 public school houses, with nearly 14,000 pupils and 326 teachers; 89 churches, 3 large clubs, one of them expending \$35,000 per year; 3 theaters and 5 public parks.

-Funeral feasts were formerly universal in England. When the fourth a source of constant danger to the earl of Berkeley died unexpectedly, health of the neighborhood. June 8, 1368, there was nothing ready for the feast, and the interment was postponed until a hundred geese could be fattened. The process required over three weeks, and by the accounts of the estate it appeared that the steward used two hundred bushels of beans in getting the geese ready for slaughter.

The Oldest System of Telegraphy s that established between the brain and the nerves, which transmit instantaneously to the great organ of sensation and though every shock they experience. These electric shocks are very vivid, painful and disturb-ing when the nerves are weak. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters strengthens, soothes and renders the nerves tranquil. It induces sleep, sound digestion and appetite, and con-quers biliousness, maiaria, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

"Now I know why the milk we get here is so weak," said the agricultural editor to the farmer with whom he was boarding; "I just this minutesaw you give those cows water to drink."—Philadelphia Record.

Every young man should be taught that he cannot win his spurs in a game of poker. -Galveston News.

Don't Neglecta Cough. Take Some Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar instanter. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute Because a man is industrious is no reaso why we should choose him for an associate. Much as we admire the industry of a bee we

do not care to cultivate his acquaintance. "THIS," said the bachelor as he paid for sewing on a button, "is what is meant by a single tax."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"GARLAND" Stoves and Ranges are no higher in price than the worthless imitations. Ask to see them.

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No amount of cultivation can make a this

tle bear fruit.—Ram's Horn.

-It has been found that pigeons fifty years from a hamlet to a city of bred in a long, low barn fetch a higher 80,000 inhabitants. Of forty-two cities price for shooting matches. The birds having a population of more than 50,000 from early habit, learned in their nesting places, when loosed from the trap Rapids has the smallest public debt, start immediately on a long, low flight, and the smallest per capita. The city instead of wheeling in air, as some pighas a public library of more than 38,000 | eons do. The habit makes them more volumes. The city has 14 fire com- difficult to hit than other birds and enhances their value.

> -Before the middle of the present century several of the churchyards in the poorer districts of London had been raised from two to four feet by the number of interments, and had become



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Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the

remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lax-ative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weak-ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

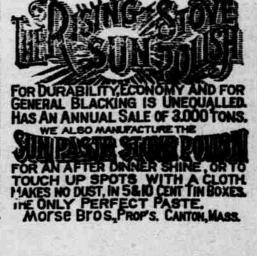
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